LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

Wieckly Times

THUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870

TO THE READERS OF THE TIMES. After a separation of six years, I again resume my place among the brotherhood of journalists of Kansas. I do this with peculiar and sincere pleasure, as I discontinued that relation with profound regret.

I am also by no means unaffected by the ties of the past again brings me into intimate relations with the public mind-with

Right gladly I grasp the hands of my fellow workers in the arduous field of journaltive trust. Others have gone into other places of influence and honor. The papers, it is needless to observe, have grown with their enterprising and talented conductors, and instead of "country papers," they have burit the chrysalis, and are now rejoicing in the full habiliments of full fledged influential "central organs."

Gladly again I greet all these members of the guild, and with a full heart congratulate them upon their success.

To the numerous host who read the TIMES, (and the other numerous bost whom I trust will speedily be persuaded to do so) I give the hearty hand of good neighborhood. I am not vain enough to promise you that you will have a better paper because I have joined my good friends who have heretofore conducted it, and whose relations to it will remain unchanged. Theeditors and workers on the TIMES, it were a business of almost importinence in me to tell you, are accomplished in their several departments. I have only to pledge you that, whatever of abilty, energy and experience I possess, I shall give without stint, in seconding their efforts to continue the TIMES the "Leading paper in the State." H. E. LOWMAN.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Lowman has become one of the editors of this paper; be has also become a stockholder in the TIMES PRINTING COMPANY. Mr. Lowman has not been connected with journalism in our State since 1861. His paper, bear matchless apples and dazzling peaches ing the Quantrell raid at Lawrence, and his and pears. The agricultural journals heard partner killed. But Mr. Lowman needs no of us and told our plain story. lect and his fearless pen, and we congratulate theat on the accession we have been so fortu-

men and rulers are Celts, of the same race and religion as the vanquished power in Eude polic It is Paris over again. No regard went to California to make sudden fortunes; is had for the rights of the people. Tammany rules, and Tammany has all of the It has the grossness without the grace of its one along her whole eastern border, and celebrated in Apollo Hail, New York, Oct. upon the sentiment of the masses at their dethroned French brother. The rights of the records are not cared for by the Tweeds and Sweeneys and Jim. Fisks who select the officers of New York and divide among tion has not been held in New York for enough to take care of the swindlers, and the 1870, the number of immigrants who aryears, and it is doubtful whether there will ever be one until after a bloody but necessary revolution. Voting is a mere farce, some of the districts polling more votes, through their organized Democratic "repeaters," than their entire population, male and female.

and rule of life. It thinks nothing of the future, and cares nothing for it. It is the chief city of the Great Republic, but has no if the general tide came in this direction. conception of Republican principles and treats the people merely as its tools and instruments. The public money is given for the support of sectarian schools, and the example of a jesuitical education. To write The laws, the customs of the people, the its recent history is only to give the history state of society, are new, strange and awkof Paris. To predict its future is only to read the Parisian telegrams. From what possible for human knowledge to tell. We only know that history repeats itself, that the enemy will come, and that our Celtic capital will be undermined and overthrown. It lives in only a fancied security, and as God rules, and truth and honor prevail, so sure is it that that mass of corruption, ignorance and crime will meet with a conquerer. The State of New York has tried to govern the city, but the experiment has been mainly a failure. The city is apathetic, bitious and bloated, like the captive Emperor, and cares not for a deliverer. Perhaps the lesson of France will make some impression upon her copyist, but Imperialism, even when named Democracy, refuses to be taught by examples. The persons in New York who clamor for a Republic in Ireland are found singularly incapable of where the carpet-baggers make a business of

which we copy the following:

thought that the renewal of the responsabili-ties of the past again brings me into inti-voung adventurer that he must see all these man is a Democratic paper. It is well printresolutely for one or the other, and know why he does so. Then he must either by ism. At the head of many of the best papers of the State I read names that are familiar to me. Many of their owners are know, that land is worth nothing till it have

miliar to me. Many of their owners are people upon it, or till it have the prospect names to three of the battles near Metz. proportion of these have grown from stant occurrence, and lead to constant mise-scountry editors" into legislators, filling the various grades of State and National legislapeopling them, he is probably poorer. The chief of the new colony will secure, if he is wise, only as much land as he can "carry" with perfect ease, while he is covering it greatest, that of the 18th, the battle of with the homes and farms of men. Kansas struggled for years before she could

> turn the tide of immigration in her favor. foreign immigration was received by Illistatements made in regard to the superior a few years before. Looked at from a national point of view, the Missouri immigration was beneficent, and Northern men must thank Frank Blair and Gratz Brown for that crusade, for those men, with the German leaders, first made Missouri attrac-

ive to free State settlers. During the rebellion the tide turned favor of Kansas. Thousands of soldiers 114,247, against 91,210 in 1865; Elmira, came here, and nearly all of them received a 15,869, against 13,140 in 1865; Seneca Falls, favorable impression. Their letters home, 6,000, against 6,490 in 1865; Newburg, and the glory acquired by Kansas during the war, made the State thoroughly popular all over the North. The reports of our crops began to get published in the old States, and

Had not Secession taken place, th Pacific railroad would have been built from Memphis, or still farther south. The vote for a central line was not obtained until the and put themselves in a position to earn their can most effectually assert their rights in this connection, namely: that they can most effectually assert their rights in this Southern members had left the Senate living." and House, and the Republicans had elected an overwhelming majority of Con-After the Germans have taken the French growth of Kansas must be dated. The ments can avail to save from further sufferjured California. It was before isolated, and people of the United States unite most jured California. It was before isolated, and people of the United States unite most exacted by the common classes represente with a currency of its own, wages of its own—sincerely in the objects of that mediation. in our school boards, would greatly diminist of the United States, with most of its gold ful, and perhaps no more wise act than to rope. The government of New York City gone, with no exclusive privileges, and with extend such offers of peace as the French few attractions for permanent settlers. Men Republic can and ought to accept." they come to Kansas to make homes and to

other roads which already reach every large 19th and 20th. town. The land-grant and homestead policy have made the State. There have been heavy frauds, but the people are smart railroads have already made the farmers

least, to New Mexico and Arizona. With such a start it is not possible for the State to have a "back-set," Too many Our Paris is so caten up with the love of agencies and forces are at work to bring settlers here for any adverse influence to have money, of gain, of luxury, of ease, of pam-

pered vices, that it asks for no reform, cares nothing for high taxes, for corruption the most open and shameless. "Let us eat, State could offer advantages in soil, climate drink, and be merry" is its whole thought and railway communication equal to oursward, and the new-comer is sneered at as a carpet-lagger, a poor white, a sneak, and, perhaps, a criminal who has come there to escape deserved punishment. Gowhere carpetbaggers are in the majority; where they make the laws, are the officers, establish the customs, and are their own society. You then feel

at home; you are not a stranger, and never tion of the sceptics. think of being homesick. Some of our Counties have six thousand people now where there were none at all two and half years ago. They are new commun Each helps the other. The new-comer of new-comer of this year, and the density of the column which constantly pours into Kansas enriches the individual members. If a man wants to be a carpet-bagger—as two or desire to become every year-let him go

contains an .article on the new States from at Iola, Allen County. J. A. Berry, the principal editor, is well known as a journal-At this moment the fashion of emigration leads people into Kansas again. It would be hard to say whether there is any substantial reason for the preference. Missouri, and genial gentleman, and enthusiastical reason, and enthusiastical reason, and enthusiastical reason. tial reason for the preference. Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Florida, and Texas, have ant and genial gentleman, and enthusiasti regions. But he must make up his mind ed, and contains a large amount of reading matter. Iola is a flouishing town, and will direct purchase or by agreements with the present proprietors on which at any time a wish town and paper abundant success.

THE King of Prussia, exercising the right usually conceded to the victor, has given French at first called the battle of Longville, and by the Germans that of Pangue, is thousand acres is necessarily richer than the to be known as the battle of Courcelles; that owner of five. Unless there is a chance for of the 16th, called variously that of Mars-le-Tour, of Pronville, and of Gravelotte, is to be the battle of Vionville; and the last and

One million four hundred thousand dol-From 1850 to 1860, the bulk of northern and lars is the amount donated by the late John Simmons, of Boston, to establish an institute nois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. A to be called the "Simmons Female College," deaf ear was turned on all, or nearly all, the for the purpose of giving females a thorough practical education in medicine, music, advantages of Kansas caused by its mild eli- drrwing, designing, telegraphing, and other

> lowing results: Canandaigua, 7,380, against 7,121 in 1865; Lockport, 13,143, against 13,937 in 1865; Yonkers, 12,693, against 12,756 in 1865; Watertown, 9,339, against 8,194 in 1865; Oswego, 20,960, against 19,288 in 1865; Buffalo, (partly estimated)

gressmen. And from this period the rapid mediation on the part of foreign govern-Pacific road, has for the time, at least, in- ing, let it be understood that the government a secluded monarch. It is now simply one King William could perform no more grace-

It will be twenty years this fall since the stay. Kansas has built two hundred miles first Woman's Rights Convention in this of railroad each year for six years. She has country was held in Worcester, Mass., and one road going west through the whole State, the anniversary of the movement is to be

THE records of the Treasury Department powers that be have thus provided. show that during the year ending June 30, rived here was 387,097, of which 235,551 railroads have already made the farmers rich. Now we are seeking two railway outwere males, and 151,546 females; 73,000 pay and more constant employment," as a
rich. Now we are seeking two railway outseeking two railway outseeking two railway outfrom Germany, 63,000 from Great means of securing better schools and better lets to Texas, two to Nebraska, and one, at came from Germany, 63,000 from Great Britain, 31,000 from Ireland, and 14,000 teachers. from China.

THE September examinations of appointees to West Point have resulted in a similar slaughter to that which marked the June examinations. Of the fifty-one young men examined only twenty-five were admited, most of them failing in the rudimentary branches of education, like spelling and before the autumn, the armies of Europe in coalition would be much more numerous than the French armies, and it would place where people do go. If any other men examined only twenty-five were admit-

as good as Kansas, but those States are over- Junction City, Kansas, and Litchfield, of Ulen could not have decided the war; the looked and shunned by the great mass of immigrants. The few who go find everything against them, and are unable to stay.

Junction City, Kansas, and Intended, of Oren Court in the Large defined at the City army corps commanded by General Kutersoff might have awaited the other corps of the Prussian ary from Olmutz. In 1809, Prince Charles, beaten at Eckmuhl and obunder the homestead act of July 20, 1862.

try showing how they do it. He forges rings and the Prussian army would have upon himself, releases his limbs from all had been a fortress, the French army, af-

and half years ago. They are new communi-ties, independent, vigorous, full of public spirit and proud of their County and State.

last year sells his corn and wheat to the KANSAS EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL

ingeneral with the time will come when your teaches are stonger and estimated on the place of a less our than one but indicates making of our school operation in the property of the funded over, and your quirted principles with the funded over with the principle of the funded over with the principle of the funded over with the principle of the funded over the funded ove

the mountain. The tower on which the immense flag was hoisted is tottering, and the feat could be executed only at a great risk of life.

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Leavenworth proposes to take to the head of a family, neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit themselves for teaching as for a life-work; as something to be depended upon. Then would they enter upon. Then would they enter upon the work with an alacrity and enthusiasm that of the head of a family neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit themselves would not a family neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit the head of a family neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit the head of a family neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit the head of a family neighbor or public benefactor. Young people should be induced to fit the head of a family neigh themselves would go far towards achieving success. Then perhaps would the poetic con-ception of teaching become more nearly an

"Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind.
To breathe a ruling spirit, and to fix,
The generous purpase in the glowing breast."
Service should be requited according to its
quality, and not the sex of the person rendering it. This is a dictate of common justice and common sense; yet in nothing more world been tardy in giving it practical recog-nition. But the proposition may be more

The public mind should be disabused of the notion that any apology for a teacher an-swers for a school made up mainly or alto-gether of small children. This is a great fallacy. There is truth in the tolerably familiar couplet:

That is, the ultimate and permanent in-clination which the tree shall take, depends upon the manner in which the twig is bent, not the rounded trunk or the stout branch. This is well understood by the practical nur-seryman, who devotes the greatest care and skill to his germs and saplings. Earliest impressions are ever the most lasting. The mind is never the more a thing of mystery to be protected from bungling and vulgar handling than in the period of its earliest unfolding. We concede that any cheap-go-ing tyro is competent to teach the little ones to chatter A. B. C.; but to lay the founda-tions of a broad symmetrical character, sup-plying deficiencies in one part and correcting mate and its deep and prolific soil. Northcrn men who hated Slavery went by thousands to Missouri; Southern men did the
same, and the two came into conflict there,
as the same element had done here

branches of art, science and industry calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood. Though nothing is to
be begun too early or performed too carefully or
conscientiously. It demands an understanding of the fearful and complicated machine
that is likely to be made or marred not for a
day, but for all time by the manipulation.
It is surely not the work of young men who look to teaching only as a means of paying their board and tobacco bills until a situation is secured behind a counter or in an official bureau; nor is it the more to be regarded merely as a means of floating frivolous young into the harbor of conjugal retirement.

The arrangement so commonly made a annual district meetings for a male teacher at fair wages for the winter term, and a female teacher, at reduced wages, for the summe term, is in practical disregard of the propo-sitions last stated. In the winter the school is expected to be larger and the pupils more dvanced; therefore a school-master must be Four years ago the French Government sent a commission, consisting of M. M. Demogeot and Montucci, to examine the differ-ent systems of educational teaching in Great be obtained in half the households of the Britain. The commission have reported strongly in favor of the Scottish University wise worthies of the school board may offer. Would it not be well for those females who respect, and most effectively aid in increas-ing the general average of teachers' wages

SAYS the New York Herald: "If any mediation on the part of foreign governments can avail to save, from further suffering, let it be understood that the government ments can avail to save, state units must be relative supply and demand. The Normal standard of qualification, were it Normal standard of qualification, were it part of the Pressia will the relative supply and demand. The Normal standard of qualification, were it part of the Pressia will the relative supply and demand. The Normal standard of qualification, were it part of the Pressia will the relative supply and demand. The Normal standard of qualification, were it part of the Pressia will the relative supply and demand. The Normal standard of qualification, were it part of the Pressia will be pressiant to the part of foreign government of the Pressiant to the Pressia the crowds of applicants for teachers' certificates. But as I have already indicated, the public appreciation falls quite short of such standard; so that the only protection really worthy, well qualified teachers have, from the competition of the crowds of charlatans who would press into the school-rooms for a mere pittance, is the teachers' certificate; and the value of the certificate for that purpose depends altogether upon the disposition of examiners; which, in turn, depends largely tificates are of some utility in this respect. Let us be thankful for the little good the

I am pleased to note that the Elucational Journal has lately been giving this subject some attention. Let the watchword of our

IS PARIS IMPRESTABLE . What the First Napoleon Thought.

The Correspondence of Napoleon I., vol. I, page 148, contains the following from

and railway communication equal to ours—
say Virginia or Georgia—Kansas would still
be decidedly preferable to the new-comer,
if the general tide came in this direction.
Some parts of Nebraska and Tennessee are
as good as Kansas, but those States are overliged to retreat by the way of the left bank of the Danube, would have had time to reach Vienna and to unite with the armies of Gen-Dr. Weight, a gentleman who once be-lieved in the wonderful tricks of the Daven-Berlin been forfeited in 1806, the army port Brothers, is now going about the coun- beaten at Jena might have been rallied sorts of knots, and produces music in the air in open day or by gas-light, to the admiration of the sceptics.

had been a fortress, the French army, and ter there victories of Espenosa, of Tudela, of Bargos, of Soara Sierra, would not have marched upon the capital, and, laying aside Salamanca and Valladolid, the English, un-THE net gain from the sale of revenue der Moore, and the Spanish under Romano might have arrived under the fortifications tamps for the mouth of July, 1870, over the and when the citizens threw open their gates to him it was of their own free will. In 1359, Edward, King of England, was encamped We have received the July and August number of this sterling periodical, and note that the leading article is by J. A. Blackman, of Fairmount, in this county. As Mr. Edward, King of England, was encamped at Montruje, and carried fire and sword up to the foot of the walls, but could do nothing against the city and fell back. In 1421 Henry V. repulsed the assaults of Charles VII. In 1464 the Count of Charolias as Blackman is a practical teacher, and favora-bly named as Republican candidate for the tacks. In 1472 Paris would have been taoffice of Superintendent of Public Instrue- ken by the Duke Bayundy, who was subject

FOREIGN.

WILL PRUSSIA WILL NOT RECOGNIZE

Minister Motley, dated London, Saturday evening, has been received at the State dent. Mr. Motley says: "It is stated partment. Mr. Motley says: "It is stated that Prussia refuses to treat, except with the Reguscy and intends to reinstate Napoleon as Emperor of France. This is false. Prussia," he says, "objects to recognize the present government, not because of the proclamation of a Republic, but on the ground that it is unauthorized, unstable, and incapable of giving lasting guarantees." The despatch adds, "That a favorable reply was hoped for, but is not yet received, to the proposition for an laterview between Favre and Bismarck."

PAMS QUIET—WHEN PRUSSIA WILL TREAT

PARS QUIET-WHEN PRUSSIA WILL TREAT PARIS, Sept. 19—Evening—The city quiet even to duliness. The Boulevards is crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disturbance are observed. Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a Government suffi-ciently able to enforce a treaty. COURT BISMARCK AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Sept. 19-The Pall Mall Gazette, to-day, in its correspondence from Rhiems, 12th, says: Count Bismarck is anxious about the policy to be pursued by the United States Government. Now that France has been declared a Republic, it is said Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot trent with the French Republic. A SHADOW OVER THE BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF

PEACE. LOSDON, Sept. 17-The Tribune's corre pondent, writing from Rhiems, 12th, says: armistice, and deny the statements that had another conversation with Bismarck this the railways north of Paris had been cut. morning. He said, possively, that the Prusment of Napoleon, or the Regency acting in and despotism. his absence. "We do not know," he added, AN EFFORT TO whether the whole of France will recognize the Republic. How can we treat on so serons a matter with a Provisional Govern-

THE LATE DIPLOMATIC NOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 20—The Constitutioned gives the following history of the late diplomatic movements: England took the initiative, charging the Prussian Minister at London Minister at London don with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of of King William. Some days passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, the English Minister to France, then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. His answer was to the offset that whome the answer was to the left of the control of the co effect, that, whereas the great powers did suc-ceed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN JULES PAVE

and King William is expected to take place at the King's headquarters at Rheims, on Wednesday. Telegrams from Paris indicate that PEACE WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK, the French paying the expenses of the war

BISMARCK BUSY WITH DIPLOMATIC MATcorrespondent confirms Prussian readiness to treat with any French Government which is apable of making and guaranteeing a peace BISMARCK'S DOCTRINE OF PEACE. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.-The following A letter from Bismarck, dated Sept. 11th, says: "The best phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, he hoped, the occupation of Paris; and, all hope of a successful resistance being then over, peace must follow. The Government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further shughter, when all that can be required of them will be to give a certain absolute guarantee that the rease of Europe will not again be disturbed

peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by the ambitious operations and desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon the two nations may never again be repeated. I see Pam paraded in the columns of sever journals Civil Commissioners for Alsace, having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course these statebe and must not be. Of course these state-ments are nearly romance. When approached by gentlemen of the press, I generally give them civil answers. Their imagination does the rest. You knowwhat guarantees are nec-essary to secure a lasting peace. It is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris. But the safety of

Germany, and the pcace of the world secured, Germany, will not oppose the ter-mination of the war, from which she will never retire till the legitimite aspirations of her children are secured, and Germany safe FAVEE'S INTERVIEW.

Tours, September 20.—It is reported as a result of the interview between Jules Favre and King William that

HOPE OF SPEEDY PEACE is not abandoned. Prussia is not disposed t consent to an armistice. 'If there is to be THIERS.
Tours, September 20.—Thiers left her

this morning after an interview with Crimieux. It is assured England favorably re ceived Thiers' explanation, and is prepared to act jointly with Russia and Austria, i they also accept the proposition of Thiers. PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

London specials say that the prospects are A SUMMARY OF THE CIRCULAR. St. Louis, Sept. 19-The following is uller summary of the circular of Jules Favre to the representatives of France in other countries: He explains why the elecbly have been called at an earlier date than bly have been called at an earlier date than was first proposed. Objection has been made that the present Provisional government at Paris was not regular. A fact that we are forced to admit. The urgency of the case is also presented in strong language. It was the first duty of the Government to defend the soil and preserve its honor, and then return its delegated power to the people without violence. Nothing is to be expected from Pression. Her surregue will and the and Prussia. Her supreme will, and the exultations at her success, are irreconcileable with calm impartiality and statesmanship. Two hundred thousand victims have already been where the carpet-baggers make a business of it. He will be happier and richer for making that wise selection of a new State and a new home.

In providing for exempting from stamp duty certain papers named in section four of the eact of July 14, 1870, it is found that the exerption of papers include those not include those papers specified your priest infallible, and you may say that the time will come when your brazen image will be tumbled over, and your dry dollars applies on our own country, with all of the happier and richer for making that wise selection of a new State and a new home.

In providing for exempting from stamp duty certain papers named in section four of the act of July 14, 1870, it is found that the exercise sources of the act of July 14, 1870, it is found that the ignorance and vice are strong and enduring, but the time will come when your brazen image will be tumbled over, and your dry dollars applies countly to memorands and the corporated with interest to be content with ravaging the suburds. In the old charger, when the country, his view upon education of this County, his view upon education of the suburds. In the content with ravaging the suburds. In the content with rava

real issues of the contest. The Staats Zeitung insists that the authorities at Washington should at once recall Washburne, if they have the smallest regard for the dignity of this nation or for the good will of the Gerbatants.

insist that the war has not fairly begun; that the Prusians have not taken a single fortified place; that the only organized body of troops yet surrendered has been a part of McMahon's army, and that the enemy occupies but a very small, even an insignificant,

portion of the country.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE STATES that all Prussia is in mourning. Almost every family has lost some member, the hospitals throughout Germany, are crowded MARITIME STRANGERS with the wounded, and a London special es- are commencing to arrive at the various

AGAINST THE RETURN OF NAPOLEON. Victor Hugo's address to the French, to-day, is exciting all classes, to oppose the return of Napoleon. The King has refused o recognize the Emperor or Bazaine. matter of for A large force began marching out of Paris, ted to-day. Wednesday, and now occupies Vinannes. THE NEW GOVERNMENT POWERLESS IN

MANY LARGE TOWNS.
Letters received at the British Embafrom the interior, show the utter powerles ness of the Government in many large towns The Reds are supreme. JULES FAVRE s exceedingly anxious about the mainte

is in great fear lest the Reds should rise. ENGLISH RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC New York, Sept. 20.—Official despatches from Minister Motley to Secretary Fish say that the English Government is willing to recognize the French Republic when it can be satisfactorily shown that it is not merely revolutionary in its character, and to disap pear with the withdrawal of the Prussian AN ARMISTICE DOUBTED.

IF PARIS FALLS? Many French Republicans are determined, if the Capital falls, to call on all the friends Government not recognized as dejaur, and if the Capital falls, to call on all the friends that the only Government of that character of liberal government throughout the world in France, known to Prussia, is the Govern- to unite with them in opposing monarch

AN EFFORT TO PROVE NAPOLEON HONEST. Tours, Sept. 20-The Prefect of Police, who is visiting the Emperor, writes to the newspapers. He says it is untrue that, to tions, a thing impossible in French finance; It is untrue that he has ten millions safely invested at Amsterdam. It is untrue that he borrowed 2.0.0 thalers at Sedan. He adds that his master's misfortunes should the eve of complications more form

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Tours, Sept. 20-A dreadful Railroad Two trains collided; eleven persons were killed including Duval, one of the editors of the Journal des Debats. Twenty-five were seriously injured. MOVING STORES.

As it is possible for the Prussians to send a

WILL REMAIN IN PARIS. that they will remain in Paris notwithstanding the removal of the capital here.

LONDON, Sept 19.—A Berlin correspondent of the Tribune writes on the 15th: "Bismarck is busy at Kheines settling various tion by Germany in Italy. It is agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome, Savoy, and Nice, if the people wish to renounce their nets have been notified accordingly. Recognition by Germany was also considered Details have been postponed for the present, but it is understood that a common constitu-tion will be given all States north and south of the Main alike, with ample guarantees ternity. One in particular was carried by :

clared for territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany. The recently appointed United States of America with peace on Civil Commissioners for Alsace. Von Muhr earth to men of good will.³¹ It was hailed and Mitter, have telegraphed to the Boards of Trade at Elberfeldt and Bremen for their views of the influence upon German indus-trial interests of the admission of Alsace and THE RED REPUBLICANS OPERATING AT

PARIS.
PARIS. Sept. 19—The Reds continue to placard the walls with handbills, denouncing the new government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens declare that they prefer Prussian rule to Communism. The railway to Havre has been cut at Conflans.

THE PRUSSIANS OUT OF PARIS.

BERLIN, Sept. 19—The following news
offered: While Napoleon was at Namur, culogised the discipline and courage of the lost. The excitement of the people in Prussian soldiers, and said that nothing Prague, Brunn and other cities of the ould keep them out of Paris.

TO COMMENCE RUNNING AGAIN. Bremen, Sept. 19—The North German, Lloyd's line of steamers commences running regularly again, between Bremen and the United States, on the first of October.

were printed in French and German and headed "By order of the Universal Committee of the European Republic." Groups gathered about them and the police tore them down, but no demonstration was made. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA CONGRATULATES

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA CONGRATULATES QUEEN AUGUSTA.

A special despatch to the New York Telegram, dated Berlin, Sept. 20, says: Queen Augusta, vesterday, received a letter written by the Emperor of Russia, warmly congratulating Her Majesty upon the great victories of the armies of Germany. The Emperor extolled the ability and wondrons soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Crown Prince, with the Oueen, devotes bank of earth caving in on them. The elder

valace to the women employed in the pre- and a hand broken.

the German troops will hold possession of the points already gained, till such time as terms of peace, if suited upon, shall be ratified by the Chambers regularly elected.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ROME. LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Plorence despatch says that the Pope will quit Rome, and leave his cause in the hands of the Catholic

reports spread abroad by the Prussians in their despatches to newspapers, Nice and Menton are perfectly tranquil in all of the departments of the Alps.

timates that 300,000 Germans, have been placed hors du combat since the beginning of season bids fair to be pleasant and quiet as Prussians. The contest raged for upward-

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.-The siege of Rom as commenced. Five divisions under Gen. Condoza invest the city. Resistance is a matter of form, and the surrender is expec

RUSSIA.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. The whole body of the higher officers of the Russian marine artillery have been or-dered to Cronstadt, and the engineers, who had taken service with the Odessa Steam who refused to cry "Vive la Republique," by

DOES NOT OBJECT. statement that Russia objects to the annexa-tion of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

LONDON, Sept, 18.—A Republican Legion to aid France, is now in course of organiza-tion in Madrid. Several leading Republiuns are assisting in the movement. RAISING OF THE FRENCH BLOCKADE. MADRID, Sept. 19—The raising of the French blockade in the North and Baltic sea is officially announced by the Spanish Gov-

GREAT BRITAIN. A DIPLOMATIC SCARE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.-There is great excitean alliance between Austria, Italy and Prusconceal the court's extravagance, he reim-bursed the civil lists from the war appropria-which is, a division of the Turkish Empire, the annexation of Prassian Poland by Russia, the annexation of Prussian Silesia by Austria, and the surrender of the Italian Tyrol to Italy. It is believed that Europe is on than was feared a few weeks ago.

AN IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN

Sr. Louis, Sept. 20-The Republican has

he following special from London, dated last night: An immense mass meeting was held this afternoon and evening, in Trafalgar square, to express the sympathy of the English people with the French Republic, which was unquestionably, in point of numstrongly in favor of the Scottish University wise worthies of the school board may offer, system over that of Oxford and Cambridge. Would it not be well for those females who system over that of Oxford and Cambridge. Would it not be well for those females who claim for themselves a capacity to render as conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. To whole city was alive with torchlight processions on their way to the square, and, by dark, it was filled with an immense crowd which was estimated at 250,000. Speeches Tours, Sept. 19.—The American and were made from the stands, the balcony of the Northumberland Hotel, the steps of St. Martin's Church, and temporary plat-forms. The speakers were bitter in their attacks on the Ministers, indignant in their depunciations against Germany, and fierce in their demand for recognition of the French Republic. The people were wild in their enthusiasm. One of the speakers hinted at the probability of a Republic in England, four handred guns are in position. The gar at no far distant day, and the sentiment was risons fire is weak; sometimes it ceases for received with cheer on cheer. The words passed on from stand to stand and were caught up by speaker after speaker, until the cheering and wild enthusiaan had spread to the far outskirts of the crowd. The scene was simply indescribable. It is not believed that the present Ministrys can face the popular storm which has been proused, and, the if it attempts to defy it, there will succeed a revolution as thorough and as bloody as that were inscribed with mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of liberty, equality, and fra

with rapturous and repeated cheers.

GADEN. A STRONG REVOLUTIONARY FEELING. LONDON, Sept. 20—The feeling in Eaden arrests have been made and the persons ar-rested sent to the fortress of Rastadt.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A formidable demon-stration was held in Vienna, yesterday, be-fore the ball of the Imperial Parliament. the procession and cries raised for a republiet The crowd was dispersed by the police and a few acrests were made, but no lives Prague, Brunn and other cities of the Paris. Empire is on the increase.

Death of Austin Brooks, of Quincy A DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The walls in Frankfort were found covered, on Wednesday morning, with huge placards calling on the people to prepare for a proclamation of the Democratic Social Republic. The placards In a list of probable candidates for the United States Senate from this State. many years editor of the Quincy, Ill., Her-ald and a leading Democratic politician, died United States Senate from this State, to be elected by the coming Legislature, Gen. Logan, Gov. Palmer and ex-Governor Oglesby have occupied prominent positions. It is now understood that Gov. Palmer withdraws from the contest. The name of ex-

yield, a few days ago, one hundred and twen- moved to the cellar of the Prefecture of

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Crown Prince, with the Queen, devotes all his time to measures for the care of the wounded. Apartments are assigned in the country of the care of the wounded. Apartments are assigned in the country of the care of the wounded. Apartments are assigned in the country of the care of

There is no foundation whatever, for the statement of English newspaper correspondents that the King of Prussia intends to treat for terms of peace only with Napoleon. It is, however, the determined policy that BUTLER COUNTY .- Eldorado, Butler coun-

fied by the Chambers regularly elected.

ABOUT GERMAN RECOGNITION.

BERLIN, Sept. 20—The North German Gazette says Bismarck consents to see Favre, add to the local interests of the town, as ment at Soissons yesterday. The Prussian-

THE WAR.

A BRISK ENGAGEMENT BEFORE PARIS. New YORK, Sep. 19—A special despatch to the *Ecening Telegram*, dated Paris, Sept., 19th, says: "A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advanced guard of the Prussian army and a recon-noitering party of the French forces. The latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights, which the French had been holding. The Prussian numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been a very bloody one, and the French though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE CONTRADICTED. London, Sept. 19.—Dispatches received to-day destroy all prospects of Bazzine's escape. A handful of men only escaped. A GRAND REVIEW.

Paris, Sept. 18-A special to the Sun, yesterday, says: There was a grand review of the Garde Mobile and National Guard. More than 300,000 men were under arms Navigation Company, have been recalled to order of their officers. Three thousand the Baltic. A camp of 200,000 men has been ordered to be formed on the frontier of Poland toward Prussia.

Prussian uniforms were discovered this morning in three houses. The people of Paris are generally dissatisfied with the government, which has failed to adopt revolutionary measures. A manifesto voted by twenty arrondissments of Paris was presented. to-day, to the Provisional Government an will be posted on the walls to-morrow.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. Loxoon, Sept. 19 .- The village of Ra teilles, near Sedan, was destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitivefrom the German army were massagred is

An announcement was made that a social-isi meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blancand Piata, would be present to protest against the most cration of the Government. I imagine the meeting was suppressed as it did not take place. The Reds are struggling hard for the

Writing from before Strasburg, the Times correspondent says: The preparations for the assent cannot be completed in less than A correspondent writing from Rheims on

the 18th says: There are upwards of thirty establishments here, manufacturing woodlen clothes, and employing 10,000 work people. All are now idle, and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized, yet the only remedy seems exagger-ations. The American Consul informs one that hundreds of applications have been made for information on the subject of emigration. CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

Tours, Sept. 19.-There has been continuous lighting around Paris.

The Tribune's correspondent at Pari writes that many of the forts are without casemates, and the garrison can be easily shelled out. When the forts surrender noth STRASBURG IS NEARLY UNTENABLE. Paris, Sept. 18-Strasburg is nearly un-

The Prussians have been seen in front of olmear and Mulhouse, marching toward burg says: The fire continues without intermission and the walls are reduced to shape less masses. The citadel is subjected to an gate has been destroyed. There is a break in the walls on the Kehl side, and many buildings adjacent to the citadel have been destroyed. New butteries open daily, and

hours. No efforts to repair the damage to works have been made. Desperate efforts are being made to convey ammunition in being present with the greatest vigor.

A FRENCH PLOT AT SEDAN. It is reported to-night that a plot has been discovered among the French population in Sedan to reize the French guns and misrail leurs captured September 1st. The town is

society from Hockney, on which was inscribed "The United States of Europe greet the United States of America with peace on stand of arms have been discovered. THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF OPERATION LONDON, Sept. 18.-A New York Tribun correspondent writes that the plan operations against Paris is that the Free being unable to oppose the Germans with any considerable army in the field, the Scine will be crossed by successive division to attack the weakest part of the fortifica tions—those on the south front. Elevation exist on that side, from which an effective fire can be opened on the French forts Communications on the north are already cut off, and those on the other side will soon be. There will be no delay down to the moment when peace or an armistice is ac-tually signed, which is not anticipated before

the city falls. THE KING'S HEADQUARTERS AT VERSAILLE. London, Sept. 20—A body of Prussian-occupy Versailles. The headquarters of King William will be fixed in the palage at Verseilles during the operations before

Tottes, Sept. 20-Advices from Paris, to Sunday evening, have the following: The government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris. Henri Rochefort has been charged with the superintendence of the

SKIRMISHING-THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT AROUND PARIS. LONDON, Sept. 20-2:30 p. m.-There has been skirmishing near Issy and Chatillon, on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Clarmand, Mendon, Villeneuve and Fontenay. The Crown Prince is near Tontanevlean. The Prassians

crossed the Seine at Choissy Leron, a few

miles above the confluence of the Marne. THE PROPLE OF STRASBURG DETERMINE IN VOTE TO FIGHT TO THE LAST. Advices have been received from Strasbrug up to Monday. The cunnon of the gar--Mr. Milam, residing near Holton, sowel four bushels of wheat last fall, and harvested and threshed as the product of that official headquarters have been re--Two men, Hays and Son, were severely lice. A vote taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering was de-

Topeka, were in town last week, prospecting is still in a state of defence. Many troop with a view of building in Holton a new and are posted there.

Cols. Seymour and Carleton, of the British army, who are with the armies now operating against France, attest to the horrible suf-fering at the seat of war. Soldiers and peaantry are perishing from starvation; won are violated, the dead are outraged, and the